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# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

APRIL, 1898.



At mihi plaudo  
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca.

— *Hor., Sat. I, ii, 66.*

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WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN,  
OF THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.  
LYMAN H. LOW,  
OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.  
EDITORS.

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EGGER BROS., 1 OPERNRING, VIENNA, AUSTRIA.

All Communications to be addressed to W. T. R. MARVIN, 73 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

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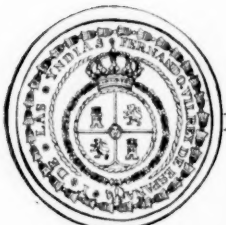
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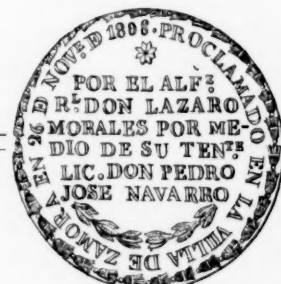
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# UNDESCRIBED SPANISH-AMERICAN PROCLAMATION PIECES.



# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

AT MIHI PLAVDO  
IPSE DOMI, SIMVL AC NYMMOS CONTEMPLO IN ARCA.

—Horatii, Sat. I, ii. 66.

VOL. XXXII.

BOSTON, APRIL, 1898.

No. 4.

## SALZBURG AND THE PROTESTANT EMIGRATION MEDALS.



AMONG the many historical medals issued in Europe, which have a certain relation to America, and more particularly to its colonial history, the Salzburg pieces of 1732 may not improperly receive some attention. While they bear no allusion to this country, yet they have a certain interest because they mark an event which, among other things, resulted in the settlement of one of the oldest towns in Georgia. Just as the sons of the Pilgrims of New England look back behind the strange life of their ancestors in Holland to the early days at the little hamlet of Austerfeld and in the villages of Essex, so may the descendants of the old German families which settled at Ebenezer, in Georgia, under Oglethorpe, turn back with interest to the Austrian city of Salzburg, whence their fathers were driven forth by a more cruel persecution even than that which banished the Pilgrims and Puritans from England.

Salzburg, a city of Upper Austria, about one hundred and fifty miles southwest of Vienna, stands in a narrow defile of the mountains, half encircled by one of the southern ranges of the Alps, where the little river Salza passes out with widening channel to join the Inn, one of the principal affluents of the Danube. The stream, which flows through scenery scarcely inferior to the finest parts of Switzerland, divides the town into two unequal parts,—the greater portion being on the left bank,—and is crossed, when it passes through the place, by a bridge nearly four hundred feet in length. The town is ancient, having apparently had its origin in a Roman camp and colony, which was destroyed by Attila and his northern hordes in 458, and was afterwards rebuilt by the Dukes of Bavaria. The city is still redolent with medieval memories, and was for centuries, and we believe is still, surrounded by a wall, having ten gates. It is overlooked by a fine old castle, which frowns upon it from a lofty height on the east; many of the buildings are of marble, but in spite of the brightness of the material, the crooked

streets of the older parts of the city are narrow and gloomy. On the "Domplatz," one of the principal squares, stands the cathedral, an imposing structure in Italian style, four hundred feet in length and two hundred and fifty in its greatest width, crowned by a dome and two towers. Here, for more than a thousand years, until his temporal power was taken from him and his domain "secularized," in 1802, reigned a Prince Archbishop, who, like his master at Rome, was scarcely less powerful as the temporal than as the spiritual head over the flock which he shepherded: he coined money, which bore the family arms of the incumbent of the see, and had his "soldiers under him."

According to some authorities, the first archbishop received the pallium from Leo III, in 798, when, if ever, the Church was militant in its literal sense, and the Pontiff held unquestioned sway over monarch and peasant, nobles and common people; but Max Gandolf, Count Khuenburg, boasted an earlier date for the foundation of his archbishopric, striking a medallion piece in 1682, which claimed to commemorate its eleven hundredth jubilee or anniversary, and which bore on its obverse his arms supported by two saints, and on the reverse a group of five saints.

The cathedral, where the present archbishop still has his episcopal throne, is of comparatively modern date; the building is said to have been begun in 1614, when Marcus Sitticus von Hohenembs was the occupant of the see; it was finished sufficiently to be used for worship in 1628, during which year Paris, Count Lodron, consecrated it with the pompous ceremonies of the Church and struck a medallion thaler, bearing a view of the building, to commemorate that event. The date of its completion is given as 1688, the last year of the archbishopric of John Ernst, Count Thun. Adjoining it is the archbishop's palace, an extensive edifice, at present chiefly occupied for public offices; but the episcopal residence was long in the old castle, already mentioned, now dismantled and used only for barracks.

In the ancient days, when this successor of the Apostles ruled over Salzburg and its vicinity, and some two hundred thousand souls were counted as his subjects, the archbishop ranked as one of the Princes of the Holy Roman Empire and an Elector of the Emperors who succeeded the great Charlemagne (who had restored Leo to the papal throne only a few years before the first of the prelates of Salzburg was consecrated, if the later date be accepted). In the castle, where they held their courts, there is still shown, in one of its towers, the torture chamber with its cruel instruments which were so successfully used in the early part of the eighteenth century as finally to drive out many thousand Protestants from the town.

Not far from the cathedral is a church dedicated to Saint Peter, which contains a monument to Haydn, and near by is a famous cemetery, with many ancient tombs of curious device. Attached to the church is an elegant hall,

with a library of fifty thousand volumes or more, and a cabinet of valuable coins, medals, engravings, etc., and at no great distance the birthplace of Mozart is shown to the visitor.

When the ecclesiastical government was secularized in 1802, the city and adjoining territory passed first to Tuscany, next to Bavaria, and subsequently the greater part of the principality became an Austrian possession. Its archbishops—one of whom, about 1088, was constituted Legate of all the German Churches—were zealous in defending the authority of the Holy See from the earliest times, and exercised their power with but little mercy. In 1498 they expelled the Jews, and a century and a half before that date a Council, over which one of these prelates presided, sentenced a priest to be burned at the stake by the secular power, for denial of "the real presence." Thus early did some of the Roman clergy in this ancient city, to which so many German Protestants in later days looked back as their home, rebel against one of the chief doctrines of the Church; and when, centuries later, the Waldensians were driven from their mountain homes in Piedmont, about 1690, some of them found friends and again planted the seed of the Reformed Faith in Salzburg.

Persecution soon followed the revival of the new doctrines, which culminated in 1730-31, when some 30,000 people, unable longer to endure the oppression of their spiritual masters, emigrated to Prussia and the Netherlands. Charles VI, who had married, in 1708, Elizabeth Christine of Brunswick, having but lately closed one war with the Turks, by the Peace of Passarowitz in 1718 (commemorated by a medal), and with the war of the Polish succession impending, was too busily occupied, even had he felt inclined to oppose the power of the Church, to protect his persecuted people in Salzburg. He had been proclaimed King of Spain at Vienna in 1703, and though supported by the forces of the Protestant Queen Anne of England in his quarrel with Philip V, he had little regard for the opponents of the Roman faith. He was crowned Emperor at Frankfort, 22d December, 1711, and died at Vienna in 1740.

But the Netherlands freely welcomed the exiles, and Prussia offered them a refuge; its King, Frederick William I, who had been educated with Prince George of Hanover (afterwards George II of England), had shown his sympathy with the Reformed Faith by interfering in behalf of the Heidelberg Protestants, in the autumn of 1719; and many of the Salzburg emigrants sought and found a home under his protection.

Unlike the Huguenots of France, the Protestants of Salzburg had no such powerful friends and leaders as Condé and Coligny, to encourage them to take up arms against their persecutors; and as, in spite of royal proclamations forbidding them to emigrate, the French Protestants were finally driven from their homes by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, so, without any

organized attempt to maintain their possessions in the face of proscription, of torture and of death, the Protestants of Salzburg departed in multitudes from the city they loved and the graves of their fathers, as the Israelites went out from Egypt. The name of the archbishop at that time, as may be learned from the coins which he struck as a temporal prince, was Leopold von Firmian.

Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe, a native of England, who, when a youth of twenty, had served under Prince Eugene in Germany, obtained from George II a charter for the settlement of Georgia on the 9th June, 1732; thither he sailed on the 16th of November following, and founded Savannah the next year. He seems to have learned in some way of the Protestant emigration into Germany, and in March, 1734, we find him present at the reception of the Salzburg emigrants, after their arrival in Prussia. Some of these he persuaded to continue their pilgrimage across the ocean, and seek a home in his new plantation. Here they founded a town, about twenty-five miles from Savannah, which they called "Ebenezer," a name signifying "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us," given it, no doubt, in recognition of their final escape from their sufferings and the close of their wanderings. Here for a few years they received occasional accessions from their former companions, and added a new element in the attempt to build the Colony into a Commonwealth. From these early emigrants of German blood some of the older families of the "Empire State of the South" are proud to trace their lineage.

There are quite a number of medals commemorating the events of the Salzburg emigration, the origin and causes of which have thus been outlined, but of these a brief description only must suffice. For more complete accounts the reader is referred to Van Loon, Supplement, where two at least are engraved (figures 60 and 80), and to the German Catalogues, especially that of Zeller, who has described many of the Salzburg issues. The medals may be roughly divided into two groups for the present purpose. The first refers to their reception into Belgium, where, as has been mentioned, a portion of the multitude went. Of these, Holtzhey engraved two of which I have knowledge: one has an emigrant train on the obverse, with a view of Salzburg in the distance, and a long inscription of thirteen lines on the reverse; the obverse of the second marks their reception in Belgium, with the legend *PERFUGIUM MISERIS* (a refuge for the distressed), and on the reverse is a seated female figure, an ox at her feet on the left and a ship on the right, with *BELGIUM FOEDERATUM* as the legend; while a third has an armed warrior protecting the emigrants, and the Netherland maiden and the national arms on the reverse.

Of the second group, which alludes more particularly to their Prussian experiences, there is a piece by P. P. Werner with the bust of Frederick



William I on the obverse, etc., and on the reverse Prussia, personified, stands addressing the exiles.

A second, extremely rare, commemorates their departure from their home. It was struck in silver, and is one of the class known as "box-medals," containing twenty-four little pictures in color, signed by A. Reins-hart, which unfold when the obverse is unscrewed from the reverse. On the obverse is a figure of the Saviour bearing the cross, with the motto SEQUERE ME (Follow Me), surrounded by a crowd of emigrants, one of whom has a horse and another a cart in his care. On the reverse, Luther, Melanchthon, and the Duke and Elector of Saxony are shown before an altar on which are the arms of the Electorate and the Duchy of Saxony.

A third is also a "box-medal" of silver, with seventeen pretty colored pictures enclosed, alluding to their enterprise, which were printed by David Hockhinger. The inscriptions are in German, and are taken from Acts, chapter VII, verse 3; translated they read, "Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and come into the land which I shall show thee:" the allusion being, of course, to the call of Abraham "when he was in Mesopotamia, before he dwelt in Charran." A fourth shows on the obverse a female figure standing, with a party of emigrants near her, and on the reverse Christ seated on clouds; a fifth, Christ blessing them on the obverse, and on the reverse Christ and Saint Peter. Still another has a group of three emigrants on the obverse and the cloudy pillar on the reverse,—referring to Israel's wanderings in the desert. Others still might be mentioned, but these will suffice.

May I be allowed to say, in conclusion, that while the events thus commemorated are perhaps unknown to many American collectors, as bearing even the remotest reference to our Colonial history, yet I trust that what has been said may give some new interest to those pieces which chance to have a place in American cabinets, and that the distant connection which they bear to the so-called "American series," claimed at the outset, has been established.

CAXTON.

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### SOME BIG COINS.

It is said the largest gold coin now in circulation is the gold ingot or "lool" of Anam, a French colony in Eastern Asia. It is a flat, round gold piece, and on it is written in India ink its value, which is about \$220. The next sized coin to this valuable but extremely awkward one is the "obang" of Japan which is worth about \$55; and next comes the "benda" of Ashantee which represents a value of about \$49. The California \$50 gold piece is worth about the same as the "benda." The heaviest silver coin in the world also belongs to Anam, where the silver ingot is worth about \$15; next comes the Chinese "tael," and then the Austrian double thaler. — *Ex.*

## SOME HITHERTO UNNOTICED VARIETIES OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN PROCLAMATION PIECES.

BY BENJAMIN BETTS.

[Concluded from Vol. XXXII, p. 67.]

*Villa-Clara? Cuba, W. I.*

18. *Obverse.* Laureated bust in armor to right; the hair long and tied with ribbon. Beneath the bust \* ANT<sup>o</sup> Gallo \* Legend: CAROLVS·IV \* \* H<sub>o</sub> ET I<sub>o</sub> R<sub>o</sub> P<sub>o</sub> \* A border of pellets. *Reverse.* A sort of rude cornucopia, from which on each side depends a bunch of grapes and a stalk of wheat? above, VBERTAS<sub>o</sub> (fertility); below, v-c. 1790<sup>o</sup>. Border a double line of pellets, alternating (°°°°°) Edge plain. Silver. 30.

H. classes this piece (No. 236) as uncertain (*incierta*), and while resembling the above in a general way, it presents many points of variance; the head and bust are quite differently treated; there is no name under the bust, and the legend reads CAROLVS \* IV<sub>o</sub> \* H<sub>o</sub> ET I<sub>o</sub> R<sub>o</sub> P<sub>o</sub> \*; the reverse shows an eight-pointed star above the inscription, and two small stars below it; there is no cornucopia, but four branches (two on each side) bearing bunches of grapes are apparently attached to the trunk of a small tree or shrub; there is no hyphen between v and c and the border is a single row of small pellets. Inasmuch as pieces of Villa-Clara were struck in the two following reigns, and the letters v-c are the initials applicable to that town, I have felt justified in giving it as the place of issue.

FERDINAND VII. Proclaimed Heir 1790; Succeeded 19 March, 1808.

*Colonia? Uruguay, S. A.*

19. *Obverse.* In field, F. 7<sup>o</sup> and above, a monogram V4 The border corded. *Reverse.* A curving line over which is a "monstrance," the receptacle of the Host, or wafer, used in the Holy Eucharist, and beneath COL<sup>o</sup> (the curve may be intended for the base of the monstrance.) Border corded. Edge plain. Silver, cast. 30.

The piece pictured in H. (No. 93) while the devices on both sides are nearly the same, yet has differences which are quite observable on comparison, though they are difficult to describe satisfactorily. The details of the letter F on the obverse vary essentially, and there is no period under the letter A on the reverse. H. classes it as uncertain (*incierta*). In this he follows Rivadeneira, who, however, in a note, after describing the piece says:—"The person from whom I obtained it gave it to me wrapped up in a piece of paper which I keep, with the classification of Santiago de Compostella, which agrees with all its details."

My reasons for attributing it to Colonia, are first that the name of that town was originally "Colonia de Santissimo Sacramento." The Host or



eight-pointed radiant star: PROCLAMADO EN S · | NICOLAS · ACTOPAN | POR D<sup>N</sup> JOSE MAXIMIA<sup>O</sup> | FERNANDEZ | ADMINISTRADOR D LA | R<sup>L</sup> RENTA D CORE<sup>S</sup> | A<sup>O</sup> 1808 · • [D in the fifth and sixth lines is a cipher of DE, for which we have no type]. Border dentilated. Edge engrailed □◊◊◊◊ Silver. 27.

This piece differs in the reverse from that figured by H. (No. 73), which lacks the period after the date, and also the rosette beneath it, — the date being too close to the rim to admit of it. The obverse is exactly identical with that of Herrera.

*Zamora, Mexico.*

23. *Obverse.* Crowned arms of Spain within a beaded circle and surrounded by the chain of the Golden Fleece. Legend: FERNANDO • VII • REY DE • ESPA NA • Y • DE • LAS • YNDIAS • A beaded circle separates the legend from the field, and a border of tassels surrounds the whole. *Reverse.* Legend: PROCLAMADO EN LA VILLA DE ZAMORA EN 26 D NOV<sup>E</sup> D 1808 · [The DS in the date are ciphers of DE as on the preceding number.] Inscription in six lines, above which is a large eight-pointed star, POR EL ALF<sup>E</sup> | R<sup>L</sup> DON LAZARO | MORALES POR ME- | DIO DE SU TEN<sup>TE</sup> | LIC. DON PEDRO | JOSE NAVARRO below all a festoon of six laurel leaves. The whole surrounded by a border of tassels. Edge engrailed □◊◊◊◊ Silver. 40.

H. describes a piece identical in design (No. 91) but varying in punctuation, in legends and inscription as well as in some other details, — the size being 34. He evidently had no knowledge of this piece.

24. *Obverse.* Within a beaded circle, the arms of Spain crowned. In the first and fourth quarters are castles; in second and third, lions (Castile and Leon), and on the centre an oval escutcheon bearing three lilies. The arms are surrounded by the Order chain of the Golden Fleece. Legend: FERNANDO . VII . REY DE ESPANA • Y • DE • LAS • YNDIAS • A beaded circle separates the legend from the field. Border of small tassels. *Reverse.* Legend: PROCLAMDO EN LA VILLA DE ZAMORA EN 26 . DE NOVE DE 1808 · Inscription in six lines: POR EL ALF<sup>E</sup> | R<sup>L</sup> DON LAZARO | MORALES POR ME- | DIO DE SU TEN<sup>TE</sup> | LIC · DON • PEDRO | JOSE · NAVARRO Above the inscription a star of ten points, and below it a festoon of seven laurel leaves. A border of small tassels surrounds all. Edge plain. Silver. 30.

As H. mentions only one example (No. 91, size 34), the same remarks as to last piece will apply. Both of these pieces are undoubtedly rare.

**ALFONSO XII. Succeeded 1874.**

*Havana, Cuba, W. I.*

25. *Obverse.* Bust facing three-quarters to right. The bust very short, barely showing the outline of the shoulders, in an undress military coat, the collar slightly embroidered, and showing only the two upper buttons. In the field to left, a branch of laurel, and to right a branch of palm. Rim plain,



very narrow and slightly raised above the field. The stems of the laurel and palm are crossed below the bust, which is in unusually high relief. *Reverse.* Blank, with a narrow rim slightly raised. Edge plain. Copper. 33.

The piece pictured by H. (No. 1) although in most respects nearly the same, still has differences in detail. The uniform is evidently full dress, and displays much lace and embroidery, and the collar and lapels of the coat, which is further decorated by an Order band over the right, and an Order chain (apparently of the Golden Fleece) over the left; other minor variations are also noticeable.

### NEW YORK MEDAL FOR CHARTER-DAY.

A RECENT issue of the *New York Herald* has a cut of a medal in preparation for striking by the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, to commemorate the consummation of the union of New York with the cities surrounding it, which was accomplished on the 1st of January last. The Society has an excellent custom of issuing medals in honor of events of local interest to the citizens of the metropolitan city, which is deserving of high commendation; and if the practice is continued, as we hope it may be, the series will in time become of great value, and of more than ordinary importance.

The same Society, as we are informed, is also contemplating the issue of a second medal which will mark the general conference of charity organizations, to take place in New York some time next month, and its preparation has been put in charge of Mr. Victor D. Brennan, one of the members.

The Charter-day medal is said to have been designed by Mr. Edward Hagaman Hall, and the pieces are to be struck by Messrs. Tiffany & Company, in gold, silver, and bronzed copper. The size will be 40, American scale (or two and a half inches in diameter). The obverse represents the five municipalities which now make up "Greater New York," symbolized by five female figures in classic garb, vested and garlanded, seated in an exedra, their hands clasped to betoken union. Behind the central figure, who typifies the metropolis, are two Corinthian columns surmounted by a pediment, with an inscription of three lines in the space between them: NEW YORK | JANUARY 1 | MDCCCXCVIII — the date when the act of the Assembly took effect. In the background is a distant view of New York harbor. Beneath the figures are the names of the municipalities, in three lines: QUEENS at the left, RICHMOND at the right, in the first line, each word under one of the figures; in the second line, BROOKLYN at the left, THE BRONX at the right; and in the third, in the centre, is MANHATTAN. Beneath, and curving to conform to the lower edge, MAY 4, 1898, divided by a portion of a circular tablet

containing the seal or device of the Society, the oak-leaves, etc., as on other medals of the series. The legend is separated from the field by a circle, and reads: COMMEMORATING THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE MUNICIPALITIES ABOUT THE PORT OF NEW YORK

The reverse bears the fans of a windmill, the well-known emblem of the old Dutch town on Manhattan Island, which divides the field into four sections; in the top section is an ancient ship, its sails spread, with the Palisades at the right, and a group of Indian wigwams showing their pointed tops on the shore at the left; in the foreground is a boat with a sailor about to make a landing, or perhaps an Indian visitor returning from the "Half Moon," Hendrik Hudson's vessel. In the division at the left is a group of figures; Peter Minuit, in the costume of the period with pointed hat and small-clothes, and wearing a sword, the belt of which crosses his breast, is negotiating with an Indian chieftain in native dress and feathered coronet, for the purchase of New Amsterdam; in the background, at the right, are some of his companions, and three wigwams in the distance. In the right quadrant of the field, the familiar figure of old Peter Stuyvesant with his wooden leg, is shown marching sword in hand, leading his forces out of the gate of Fort Amsterdam; behind him is a drummer followed by the troops, one of whom bears the Dutch flag, while in the distance the ensign of Great Britain is seen floating over the fort. In the quadrant at the base we are shown a part of the American army drawn up in order, and listening to an officer in Continental uniform, who is reading to them the Declaration of Independence on the Common where now stands the City Hall. The legend is separated from the field by a circle which touches the arms of the windmill; surrounding and respectively opposite the four scenes described above are the dates of the several events commemorated; over the top, SEPT. 2, 1609 (that of the discovery); at the left, MAY 4, 1626 (that of the purchase from the Indians); on the right, SEPT. 8, 1664 (the date of the British taking possession), and at the bottom, JULY 9, 1776, when the Declaration was read to the troops of the Continental Army. These various dates are separated by four devices suggestive of the different eras commemorated, and which are quite happily selected. The first is an escallop shell, symbolizing the voyage of discovery; the second, a tulip, a pleasant hit at a well-known event in Dutch history; the third, a crown, for the English period; and the fourth, the eagle, our national emblem.

The designs, both of obverse and reverse, as will be seen, are all suggestive and appropriate to the events commemorated, historical in their character, and generally well managed. Perhaps the group of females in the sketch of the obverse, shown in advance of striking, and from which our description is made, might be improved; the seated attitude given them all was very likely chosen to signify the equal rights of the various municipal-

ities; but it would be most unfair to criticize the design, having only the rough sketch, which has been furnished us by a New York correspondent, by which to judge it, and an inspection of the medal when completed, we are very sure, will disarm all unfavorable comment.

M.

### A MEDIEVAL MEDAL OF ST. HUBERT.

It is well known that during the Middle Ages it was customary to wear medallic amulets as a protection against danger. These were frequently prepared for specific cases. Travellers about to take a long journey provided themselves with coins or medals, which often bore religious devices with an appropriate motto; the custom has been traced by some to a much earlier period than medieval days; the Romans used a small piece called the *tessera hospitalis*, i. e. a "token of hospitality," which was broken into two pieces, and the presentation of one piece to the holder of the other entitled its possessor, though a stranger, to protection and the privileges of a guest.

In the days of Edward III, the gold nobles of that prince were specially valued by travellers exposed to danger in countries distant from their home, for they bore a Scripture text, which translated signifies, "Jesus passing through the midst of them went His way." This was a favorite talisman against thieves, as well as against other anticipated dangers; its motto is taken from St. Luke's Gospel, iv: 30. It was also worn in battle, for the same purpose. Then there are the "touch-pieces" presented to those who had been touched by the sovereign as a cure for "the King's evil." These sometimes bore the device of St. Michael overcoming the dragon, and were usually struck in gold or silver, and worn or carried to prevent the return of the trouble. The custom lasted as late as Queen Anne's time, and it is said that Dr. Johnson wore or possessed one which had been given him when a child, by the Queen. The story is told in a recent number of the *Journal* that it was not till the reign of George the First that the custom was discontinued; and that when the King was asked to give his royal touch to those who were suffering from the disease, he declined, wittily saying he would leave that duty to the Pretender.<sup>1</sup> Even the thief and the profligate used amulets to further their ends—to save themselves from discovery, or from the consequences of their acts. Of the former, Mercury was the patron among the Romans, and for the latter a rhinoceros was the favorite device.

When Alchemy was generally practiced, many medals with occult symbols were struck, and in accordance with the old proverb "*Omne ignotum pro magnifico*"—meaning when liberally rendered, "Whatever is not understood is held to possess wonderful power," their mystical devices made them of

<sup>1</sup> See note on "touch pieces" by Dr. Storer, in the *Journal*, p. 47 of the present volume, where several of this class were described.—Eds.

peculiar value to those who hoped to derive protection from the interposition in their behalf of the secret and magical influence these pieces were supposed to possess. The slaves of the medal, like the famous slave of the lamp in the wondrous tales of the Arabian Nights, were deemed to be subject to its charm, and ready to respond to the summons of the holder.

There are those who hold the theory — which has already been given in the *Journal* — that the Contorniates, concerning the use of which there has been so much discussion among numismatists, were struck or cast for a similar end, and that, by the devices and mottoes they bore, victory might be secured to one party or another, in the games and races provided by imperial command, to amuse the populace.

The medieval pieces to which this occult power was supposed to be given by a religious formula pronounced by some high ecclesiastic, usually bore as might be expected, a religious device: — the passion of our Lord, or the figure of some Saint were held to be of the highest efficacy. When the former was used, it was not unfrequently combined with the words which are said to have accompanied the vision of Constantine *EN TOTTO NIKA* or their Latin equivalent — *In hoc signo vinces* — By this sign thou shalt conquer. Combined with the devices of the Saints we often find a short petition for their intervention in an emergency, and the custom has its followers, especially in the Roman Church, until the present day. Devotional medals with a prayer for protection against pestilence are doubtless familiar to many, and a number have been described in the articles on Medical Medals, contributed to the *Journal* by Dr. Storer.

The use of these medals was, however, not confined to those who sought supernatural protection against danger or death; some were also worn by those who desired such assistance in their daily employments, or their amusements. It is to a piece of the latter class that I wish to call attention — a curious medal moulded in lead, of which an illustration is given in the last number of the *Revue Belge de Numismatique* (p. 229). The obverse shows Christ upon the cross, with St. John at the left; the Virgin kneeling and clasping His feet, at the base; and another draped figure (? St. Mary Magdalene) standing at the right. There is a sockel or heavy line below the group, cutting off the exergue from the field; in exergue is the date 1584. The field is surrounded by a circular line springing from the ends of the sockel, intercepted near the top on each side by the expanding terminals of the arms of the cross; the short arm at the top has no such terminal, but is crossed transversely by a diagonal band. Legend, outside the circular line, · IN · HOC · SIGNO · VINCES ·. The reverse shows St. Hubert, the patron of huntsmen, kneeling; about his head is a halo, and his hands are clasped in prayer; before him at the left is the stag with the cross between his antlers, and behind him, on the right, another stag is approaching from the forest;



at the top there is seen an angel holding a scroll. The legend is separated from the field as on the obverse, but the quaint medieval letters are not all legible in the engraving, and I can only decipher HVBERTVS the name of the Saint, and portions of another word or two.

The medal has a loop at the top for suspension, and as engraved, is about size 28, on the American scale. There are numerous pieces in honor of St. Hubert, who dates from early in the eighth century: the chief value of that under notice depends upon its age, and the curious style in which the artist has worked up his subjects, both on obverse and reverse. The piece formerly belonged to the late Mons. Dumont, and is now in the cabinet of M. Hamal-Mouton, of Liege, and is believed to be of great rarity, and perhaps unique.

The story of the Saint may be of sufficient interest to conclude this paper, which I condense from Mrs. Clement's account.

St. Hubert of Liege was a nobleman fond of pleasure, who lived in Aquitaine in the days of Pepin d'Heristal. A leader in all the gayeties of the Court, he was also devoted to the sports of the chase, and cared nothing for the days which the Church set apart for a cessation from all worldly pleasures; he even hunted on those specially appointed for fasting and prayer, and the event, of which a representation appears on the medal, took place on such a day. It was in Holy Week, just before Easter, that he was following his hounds in the Forest of Ardennes, when there appeared to him a milk-white stag, with a crucifix between his branching antlers. Hubert was astonished at the sight, repented of his sins, and became a hermit, with his cell in the wood where he had so often hunted for amusement. To the robbers and idolaters who frequented the forest, as the tradition tells us, he preached a better life, and finally became a priest, and in time the Bishop of Liege. His body is said to have been interred in that city in the Church of St. Peter, and thirteen years after his death, when his tomb was opened, his remains were found to be uncorrupted and his episcopal robes unstained. A century later the remains were transferred to the Abbey of the Benedictines in the Forest of Ardennes, and he was beatified as the patron of the chase, and chapels were erected to his honor where devout huntsmen might offer their petitions for success. Upon his intercession those afflicted with *rabies* placed great reliance, and the pilgrimage to the little village in Ardennes, where his bones repose, was long one of the most celebrated in Belgium, but faith in his power has ceased to have much influence. c.

We suspect that the medals of St. Hubert were carried by those who "followed the hounds" rather as a safeguard against *rabies*, than for any such assistance to the sportsman's skill as our correspondent seems to think probable, and if so, this would place the piece among the protective medals or amulets, which he first discusses, although they may have also been used for the other purpose. — Eds.

## THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

(Continued from Vol. XXXII, p. 77.)

THERE are again entries in past groups to be made, of new or undescribed medals.

### I. CANADA. B. 2. Hospitals.

London, Ontario.

1242. *Obverse*. Within chased circle, bust, crowned, to left, with ear-rings and necklace; in front of it, an upright olive branch. Upon shoulder: P. W. ELLIS & CO TORONTO Beneath: DIAMOND | REGISTERED | JUBILEE Inscription, upon vine ornamented border: 1837 — VICTORIA — 1897 Exergue, upon a scroll: QUEEN | AND | EMPRESS

*Reverse*. Beneath a locomotive and tender, for crest, a shield bearing two sheaves, chevron, and beaver, and supported by a moose and bear standing upon a scroll, upon which: LABORE ET PERSEVERANTIA Under the shield, incused: P W ELLIS & CO Beneath all, crossed maple branches tied by ribbon. Inscription: · VICTORIA HOSPITAL · | · LONDON CANADA ·

Aluminum. 24. 34mm. In my collection, through Mr. R. W. McLachlan, of Montreal.

### III. CENTRAL AMERICA—MEXICO. D. Epidemics.

Cholera, 1833.

1243. *Obverse*. Within an incompleting circle: \* | SANTO DIOS | SANTO FUERTE \* | SANTO INMORTAL | LIBRANOS S. (SEÑOR) DE | \* TODO MAL \* | \* A. 1833 \* (O God, Holy, Mighty, Immortal, Deliver us, Lord, from All Evil.)<sup>1</sup> Exergue: Two olive twigs, divided by a star.

*Reverse*. Within a similar circle, tipped below by two stars, a Latin cross studied with pellets. At each side of its base, an olive twig.

Bronze. 24. 39mm. Edges chased. Perforated, within circle of eight stars. I have rubbings from the late Dr. J. W. Bastow, to whom I have been under repeated obligations.

Yellow Fever, 1883. Port of San Blas, Territory of Tepic (Pacific Coast).

1244. *Obverse*. Within a circle, a pelican feeding its young. Inscription: SALVO A LOS ATACADOS DE | \* FIEBRE AMARILLA EN 1883 \*

*Reverse*. Within circle, an irradiated mirror, encircled by two serpents, between crossed laurel branches. Inscription: EL MUNICIPIO DEL PUERTO DE S. BLAS | \* DR FEDERICO PEDRERA \*<sup>2</sup>

Gold. 17. 26 mm (?). Edges scalloped. I have drawings from the late Dr. Bastow.

### F. c. Pharmacists' Tokens.

1245. *Obverse*. A serpent entwining a chalice. Above: BLANCO

*Reverse*. Cuartilla, above prickly pear.

Brass. 17. 27mm. Betts Cat., 11 Jan., 1898, No. 447.

<sup>1</sup> The above medal differs materially from the ordinary Mexican religious pieces. I have previously shown in the *Journal* (for July, 1889), and in *The Sanitarian*, that there were similar medals struck in other Catholic countries during the cholera epidemic of 1830, which reached this country in 1832, and Mexico in

1833. They were intended as a constant reminder of danger, and an ever-present prayer for heavenly protection.

<sup>2</sup> The recipient, Dr. Pedrera, is now a resident of Merida, Yucatan.

## V. THE UNITED STATES. B. 2. Hospitals.

New Jersey. Newark.

1246. *Obverse.* NEWARK CITY | 50 | DISPENSARY

*Reverse.* Similar.

Celluloid. Square. 23 x 23, 35 x 35mm. The numbers run from one to fifty. I have impressions from Dr. W. S. Disbrow.

1247. *Obverse.* An eagle facing and to left, with outspread wings, supporting a shield. In centre of this, the State arms. Above, upon a plicated band, incused: NEWARK SANITARY Below, upon a scroll, incused: POLICE In upper angle: 14.

*Reverse.* Blank.

Brass. 52 x 38, 85 x 60mm. With pin attachment. No longer used. I have drawings from Dr. Disbrow.

1248. *Obverse.* The Geneva cross, upon white enamelled field, within blue enamel ring. No inscription.

*Reverse.* Blank, save BRAXMAR — NEW YORK.

Brass, gilt plated. 12. 18mm. (Button.)

Worn by members of the N. J. Order of Military Surgeons, when on fatigue or civil duty. See No. 1009. Communicated to me by Dr. Disbrow.

New York.

1249. *Obverse.* Within circle, the Geneva cross, red enamel on white field. Inscription, in blue enamel border: SOCIETY FOR THE FIRST AID TO THE INJURED \*

*Reverse.* Blank, save JOHN FRICK | — N. Y. — (Incused.)

Silver. 15. 23mm. With pin attachment. Established in New York, and perhaps other cities. I have drawings from Dr. Disbrow.

Texas. Waco.

1250. *Obverse.* Building. Inscription: THE NATATORIO — SANITARIUM | WACO. TEXAS.

*Reverse.* Building. Inscription: THE TEXAS COTTON PALACE | WACO. TEXAS.

Aluminum. 24. 38mm. I have drawings from Dr. B. P. Wright, of Utica, N. Y.

## B. 3. Medical Societies.

1251. *Obverse.* State arms of Pa., surrounded by seven stars. Beneath, 1897. Inscription: AMERICAN. PUBLIC. HEALTH. ASSOCIATION. PHILA.

*Reverse.* Blank, save BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE. PHILA.

Silver, bronze. Yellow upon blue enamel, with silver beading at edge. 12. 20mm. (Button.) Struck upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Association. I have drawings from Dr. Disbrow.

1252. *Obverse.* The Western hemisphere. Across it, upon a band: SEP'T. 15. 16. 17. 18. At sides: 18-96 Inscription, divided by twigs of laurel: AMERICAN — PUBLIC | HEALTH — ASSOCIATION

*Reverse.* Blank.

Brass. Diamond shaped, suspended by ring, and red, white and blue ribbon, from a pin, surmounted by a bison, to right. I owe a drawing to Dr. Disbrow.

## F. b. Irregular Practitioners.

I am now able to describe the following:

(251.) *Obverse.* D<sup>8</sup> D. L. FLEMMING | 636 | VINE st | N. E. COR. 7TH. ST | PHILA.

*Reverse.* D<sup>8</sup> N. B. LEIDY | BLOOD | PURIFIER. | 213 N. 6th st | PHIL<sup>A</sup> P<sup>A</sup>

White metal. 14. 22mm. Edges beaded. I have impressions from Dr. Wright, of Utica.

## F. c. Pharmacists' Tokens.

1253. *Obverse.* FOR INFANTS | MELLINS | FOOD | \* AND INVALIDS \*

*Reverse.* Blank.

White rubber. 29. 45mm. Communicated to me by Dr. Wright.

1254. *Obverse.* GOOD FOR DRINK | — OF — | PEPPER'S PHOS-FERRATES | AT ANY  
1<sup>ST</sup> CLASS | — O — | FOUNTAIN

*Reverse.* PHOS-FERRATES | BRAIN FOOD (upon scroll) | & TONIC (upon scroll)  
| SERVED IN 2 GLASSES | ♦ PALATABLE ♦ | ARTESIAN M'F'G | & BOT. CO. | — WACO.  
TEX. —

Aluminum. 18. 30mm. I have impressions from Dr. Wright.

(298.) Barry & McDannel, Knoxville, Tenn.

Occurs with milled as well as smooth rim, and is smaller, being size 11 instead of 12. In my collection.

F. d. *Medical Apparatus.*

1255. *Obverse.* Within circle: C. A. W. Inscription: GENUINE ELECTRO MAGNETIC AMBER BEADS Exergue: A star.

*Reverse.* An eagle to left, with spread wings, between lightnings and two stars. Beneath, a cog-wheel above two jars touching superiorly, and the flukes of an anchor, looped with a rope. Upon a transverse band: C. A. W. Exergue: TRADE MARK

Brass. 22. 35mm. I have impressions from Dr. Wright.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN. A. *Personal.*

Joseph Barclay Pentland (1797-1873), of London. Comparative Anatomist.

1256. There exists a bronze medallion by David d'Angers.

The regular sequence is now resumed:

F. 3. *Irregular Practitioners.* (Continued.)

Thomas Holloway (1800-1883), of London. Founder of hospital for the insane poor at Virginia Water.

1257. *Obverse.* Within circle, nude head, to left. Upon neck, in raised letters: J MOORE F. No inscription.

*Reverse.* MEMORIAL MEDAL OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT INTRODUCED TO THE PUBLIC 15 OCT<sup>R</sup> 1837 PROFILE OF THE PROPRIETOR THO<sup>S</sup> HOLLOWAY ENGRAVED FROM LIFE BY JOSEPH MOORE BIRMINGHAM 1858.

Bronze. 38. 60mm. In the Weber collection.

1258. *Obverse.* As preceding.

*Reverse.* Blank.

Bronze. 39. 62mm. In the Brettauer collection.

1259. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Upon neck: J. MOORE F. No inscription.

*Reverse.* Blank.

Bronze. 24. 37mm. *Numismatic Chronicle*, XII, 1892, Part III, p. 245. In the collection of Mr. W. S. Lincoln, of London.

1260. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Upon neck, incused: J. MOORE Inscription: PROFESSOR — HOLLOWAY Exergue: LONDON

*Reverse.* Hygieia seated, with patera, from which a serpent drinks, that is entwined round burning altar at right; at left, a pillar surmounted by a globe. Upon base, at right, J. M. (incused). Inscription: HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Exergue: 1857

Bronze. 22. 34mm. Edges milled. Neumann, No. 22,651; Fonrobert Cat. (Australien, etc.), No. 295; Duisburg, Suppl. I, p. ii, No. 613; Atkins, p. 381; Grueber, *Num. Chronicle*, XII, 1892, p. 246; Stainsfield, Australian tokens, p. 61, No. 263; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 4. In the Brettauer, Hunt, and Disbrow collections, and my own.

1261. *Obverse.* As preceding, but name upon shoulder is in raised letters, instead of incused.

*Reverse.* The dress of Hygieia is plain, without ornamented border, and the letters upon base, at right, are absent.

Bronze. 22. 34mm. In my collection.



1262. As the last but one, but 1858. Engraver's name incused.

Bronze. 22. 34mm. Edges milled. Neumann, No. 22,649; Fonrobert Cat. (Australien, etc.), No. 297; Wroth, *Num. Chronicle*, VI, 3d series, 1886; Stainsfield, p. 62, No. 265; Atkins, p. 381; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 6. In the Government<sup>1</sup> and Brettauer collections, and my own.

1263. Presumably the counterpart of No. 1261 also exists, with raised letters, for 1858.

Bronze. 22. 34mm.

1264. As No. 1260, but smaller, 1857. Engraver's name incused.

Bronze. 18. 28mm. Neumann, No. 22,652; Fonrobert Cat. (Australien, etc.), No. 296; Stainsfield, p. 62, No. 264; Atkins, p. 381; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 5. In the Brettauer collection and my own.

1265. As preceding, save with the differences of No. 1261. Engraver's name raised.

Bronze. 18. 28mm. In the Brettauer collection.

1266. As the last but one, with incused name, save 1858.

Bronze. 18. 28mm. Neumann, No. 22,650; Fonrobert Cat., No. 298; Stainsfield, p. 62, No. 266; Atkins, p. 381; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 7; Howarth, *Coins and Tokens of the British Colonies*, p. 79. In the Brettauer collection and my own.

1267. Presumably the counterpart of No. 1265 also exists, with raised letters, for 1858.

Bronze. 18. 28mm. The above were struck for circulation in Australia.

1268. *Obverse*. Field lined and pearly, with central perforation. Inscription : MUSEE ANATOMIQUE + DU D<sup>R</sup> KAHN +

*Reverse*. Blank.

Gilt copper. Neumann, No. 28,296. Despite its French inscription, this is said to be a London token.

James Morison (1770-1840), of London.

1269. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Beneath : T. R. PINCHES . LONDON . Inscription : JAMES MORISON THE HYGEIST . | BORN MDCCLXX . DIED . MDCCCLX

*Reverse*. Above : JAMES MORISON THE HYGEIST Within field : PROCLAIMED | FIRST | THAT THE VITAL | PRINCIPLE IS IN THE BLOOD | SECOND | THAT ALL DISEASES | ARISE FROM IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD | THIRD | THAT SUCH IMPURITY CAN ONLY BE ERADICATED | BY A PURGATIVE SUCH AS | THE VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE OF THE | BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH LONDON | FOURTH | THAT THE DEADLY POISONS USED AS | MEDICINES BY THE DOCTORS ARE | TOTALLY UNNECESSARY IN | THE CURE OF DISEASES Upon rim : \* THE \* GREAT \* MEDICAL \* REFORMER \*

Bronze, white metal. 32. 65mm. Very rare. Duisburg, Suppl. I, p. 13, No. DCX<sup>a</sup>; Wroth, *Num. Chronicle*, N. S., VI, 1886, p. 305; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 3, and July, 1891, after No. 1671. In the Provincial Museum at Halifax, N. S., the Brettauer and Government collections, and my own.

1270. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Upon truncation : BADDELEY BRO<sup>S</sup> LONDON In-  
scription : H M. S. H. THE PRINCE OF MANTUA & MONTFERRAT.

*Reverse*. TO HIS MOST SERENE HIGHNESS C. O. GROOM NAPIER, PRINCE OF MANTUA  
----- DISCOVERER OF THE VEGETARIAN CURES OF INTemperance, CONSUMPTION AND  
CANCER &C.

White metal. 21. 32mm. I owe the description to Dr. F. P. Weber, of London.

1271. *Obverse*. Inscription : J. W. REIMERS + In field, lined and pearly circles,  
enclosing perforation.

<sup>1</sup> Dep. Surg.-Gen. Huntington, U. S. A., to whom, as to his predecessor, Dr. J. S. Billings, I have owed so much assistance, having relinquished the charge of the Army Medical Museum to his successor, Col. and Ass't

Surg. Dallas Bache, U. S. A., I am glad to acknowledge that this gentleman also seems as interested in medical numismatics, and as ready to assist in its development, as could be desired.

*Reverse.* Blank.

Gilt copper. Edge of obverse beaded. Neumann, No. 28,337. This token was of an "anatomical museum" in London. It resembles No. 1268.

1272. *Obverse.* Nude bust, to right. Inscription: JSAAC — SUAINSON

*Reverse.* A female holding herbs over a furnace, to right. Inscription: HYGEIA PREPARING VELNOS' VEGETABLE SYRUP • Exergue: P(onthon).

Silver, copper. 18. 28mm. Only twelve known, the issue having been called in and the dies destroyed because of erroneous spelling of the name. Neumann, No. 23,305; Batty, I, p. 177, No. 1430; Conder, p. 238, No. 234, pl. III; Pye, p. 34, No. 10; Atkins, p. 138, No. 725; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 2.

1273. *Obverse.* Bust of Geo. III, as Prince of Wales, to left. Inscription: GEORGIUS P(RINCEPS) . S(ENESCALLUS) . S(COTIAE) . C(ORNUBIAE) . D(VX) . 1799. [This is the obverse of a silver medal designed by Col. Fullarton for Ayrshire.]

*Reverse.* As that of preceding.

Copper. 18. 28mm. Batty, I, p. 177, No. 1430<sup>a</sup>; Atkins, p. 299, No. 4; Storer, *loc. cit.*, July, 1891, No. 1671.

1274. *Obverse.* FOR . THE . PROPRIETERS (*sic*) T. TOWNSHEND ALCHYMIST TO HIS MAJESTY . 1760. THE . ORIGINAL . SPAW (spa) . IN . ST . GEORGES . FIELDS . SO . MEMORABLE . IN . THE . PLAGUE . 1665. Beneath: T T

*Reverse.* Bust, to left. Inscription: LAZARUS RIVERIUS<sup>1</sup> . NON OMNIBUS DORMIO . | MISERIS SUCCURRERE DISCO . (A specimen in the Imperial Cabinet at Berlin is reported by Duisburg to have upon the rim: ROB<sup>t</sup> BAKER ESQ<sup>x</sup> TWICKENHAM.)

Silver plated. 20. 31mm. Duisburg, p. 45, No. cxxv; Wroth, *Num. Chronicle*, 3d ser., VI, 1886, pp. 310, 315; Storer, *loc. cit.*, October, 1887, No. 243. In the Government collection.

[To be continued.]

## AN UNDESCRIBED WASHINGTON.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent us rubbings of a large Washington Medal, which he has had the opportunity of examining in New York, but the name of the owner is not given. An inspection of the lists of Washington pieces compiled by Mr. Appleton for the *Journal*, from his collection, and of other lists accessible to us, fails to show any medal exactly agreeing with it, and it was unknown to dealers consulted in New York; we therefore believe it may properly be classed as undescribed. The description is as follows:—

*Obverse.* Clothed bust of Washington three-quarters facing to the left. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, GEORGE WASHINGTON, THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY. The date 1789 between two stars of five points at the bottom, completes the circle.

*Reverse.* Within a wreath of olive branches crossed and tied by a bow of ribbon at the bottom and open at the top, with a small five-pointed star between their tips, is the date 1789 over which are two hands clasped and beneath which are two pipes, bowls upward, their long stems crossed. Legend, above, FRIENDSHIP and below, THE PIPE OF PEACE; seven five-pointed stars between the divisions of the legend on the left, and six on the right. Silver. Size 38, nearly.

The rubbing is not entirely clear in all the details, but the workmanship is evidently much later than the date,—that of Washington's first inauguration as President—and although the design suggests the Indian Peace Medals, we should hardly place the time of issue much if any before 1840. Of its history we have learned no particulars. If any of our readers can enlighten us on the origin or purpose of this medal, we shall be glad to hear from them.

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Lazare Rivière (1589–1655) was of Montpellier, France.

## MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXXII, p. 87.]

MLXXXIV. Obverse, An equilateral triangle enclosing the square and compasses with the letter G in the centre. Legend, on the left side of the triangle, RESP.: □ PEDRO OGAZON; on the right side, N<sup>o</sup> 108. R.: E.: A.: A.: and on the base, OR.: DE MEXICO 1890 [Worshipful Lodge Pedro Ogazon, No. 108, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite]; in the lower left corner of the base, RAMIREZ (the name of the engraver), very small. Reverse, Plain. The space around the square and compasses has been removed, and very likely the working tools were separately struck. A loop at the top of the planchet, by which it was suspended from a dark red ribbon. Silver. Length of side, 34.<sup>1</sup>

MLXXXV. Obverse, On the field is a radiant G enclosed within and the rays surmounted by the square and compasses; below the working tools are two acacia branches, the stems crossed and tied with a bow of ribbon; the points of the compasses extend to the wreath; at the ends of the sprigs and below the bow are mullets, or five-pointed stars pierced. Legend, RESP.: LOG.: REGENERACION NUM. 103 DE LA OBED.: DE LA GR.: DIET.: OR.: DE MEXICO D. F. [Worshipful Lodge Regeneration, No. 103, of the Grand Diet, Orient of Mexico, "Federal District."] Reverse, Beneath a small irradiated triangle on which is the All-seeing eye, is the inscription in six lines, E. J. CERVANTES. | M. ROMERO. | L. J. BULLARD. | C. XICOY. | C. KLEINERT. | H. C. WALKER. the names of the founders or charter members of the Lodge. Legend, above, FUN.: POR SU V. M. MIGUEL BAYONA Y LOS QQ.: HH.: and below, completing the circle, ★ A.: L.: 5650 MARZO 6 1890 E.: V.: ★ [Founded by its Worshipful Master, Miguel Bayona and the dearly beloved Brethren (*queridos hermanos*) (named on the field), in the year of Light (*Año Luz*) 5650, and of the vulgar era, March 6, 1890.] A loop at the top, by which it was suspended with a ribbon of red, white and red vertical stripes, from a broad clasp, designed to be engraved with the owner's name. Silver. Size 24.<sup>2</sup>

MLXXXVI. Obverse, On a planchet in the form of a six-pointed star made by two equilateral triangles, which have balls on the terminal points and an inner parallel line, are two concentric circles enclosing the square and compasses, within which is the letter G; the points of the compasses rest on two hemispheres, inscribed with meridian lines and parallels; that to the left is marked EUROPA and the other AMERICA. Legend, between the circles, above, □ N<sup>o</sup> 10. SIMON BOLIVAR.: AGOSTO and below, completing the circle, ★

<sup>1</sup> This is probably a later issue by the Lodge which struck that already described under MXXX. The □ contains .: In the note on that piece will be found further particulars concerning the Lodge. These and the following descriptions of Mexicans were sent me by the late Dr. Bastow only a short time before his lamented death, and were accompanied by a carefully

prepared pencil drawing of each, with explanations of the Spanish abbreviations.

<sup>2</sup> This Lodge is under the obedience or jurisdiction of the Grand Diet of Mexico, which as has been already stated, is the Supreme Grand Lodge of the Republic, and independent of the so-called higher grades.

DE 1868 ★ [Lodge No. 10, Simon Bolivar, August, 1868.] On the points of the star, beginning at the upper left one, is an ornate letter, one on each point, MEXICO Reverse, Plain, for engraving. A loop at the top, for a ring. Copper, silvered. Size from point to point, 32; of the circle, 16.<sup>1</sup>

The following is a Member's jewel, and though struck, can hardly be regarded as a medal. A figure of the front of a temple composed of a dome, supported by three columns which rest upon three steps. On the dome is incused a radiant triangle with the All-seeing eye; on the cornice, OR.: MEXICO; on the upper step, RESP □ N° 10. On the second FILADELPHOS. and on the third, R.: E.: A.: A.: 5639. [Worshipful Lodge No. 10, Philadelphians, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, 1879.] The letters are incused. The metal between the columns removed. Reverse, Plain. Pierced at the top for a ring. Silver. Height, 24; breadth, 16 nearly.<sup>2</sup>

MLXXXVII. Obverse, As the obverse of DCCCCLXII, and apparently from the same die (Arms of Spain, with the legend RESP.: LOG.: RIEGO etc.) Reverse, Bust to right, three-quarters facing, in military uniform with high embroidered collar which is slightly open, with a broad ribbon across the breast from the left shoulder: this is probably a portrait of the Spanish General whose name is borne by the Lodge. Legend, above, ★ MURIO POR LA LIBERTAD ★ [He died for liberty.] A die-projection at the top by which the piece is worn suspended from a ribbon of red, yellow and red, the Spanish colors, diagonally across which is fastened another with the Mexican national colors, red, white and green. Silver. Size 23. The obverse die was by Pena.<sup>3</sup>

MLXXXVIII. Obverse, A planchet in the form of an equilateral triangle, enclosing the square and compasses, within which is a large letter G; the field around the working tools is removed. Legend, on the left bar of the triangle, □ PATRIE —; on the right, HUMANITE and on the base, OR.: DE MEXICO 5886. [Lodge of Fatherland and Humanity, Orient of Mexico, 1886.] Reverse, Plain. A loop at the top by which the jewel is worn suspended from a ribbon of the French national colors and having an oblong bar or clasp at each end. Silver. Length of side, 36.<sup>4</sup>

MLXXXIX. Obverse, A five-pointed star, each point having facets at slight angles to each other, and the terminals having small balls, superimposed on a wreath of olive which is formed by two branches crossed at the base and having one of the balls between the stems; attached to and partly sur-

<sup>1</sup> I understand this Lodge has its Orient in the City of Mexico, and it is named of course for the famous General. The □ has .:

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Bastow remarks that the name of this Lodge is neither good Spanish (as spelled) or any other language, and should have had F in place of the PH. The □ has .:

<sup>3</sup> The Lodge which struck this medal is named for Rafael Riego, who was born in Asturias, Spain, about 1785; he was a leader of the insurgents who took up arms against Ferdinand VII in 1820, for the Liberal Constitution of 1812; subsequently he was made Captain-General of Asturias and President of the Cortes.

He resisted the French army which invaded Spain in 1823, and having been taken prisoner, was hung and quartered at Madrid, November 7, 1823. The Lodge was founded in 1879, and is composed principally of the Liberal element of Spaniards residing in the city of Mexico, and works in that language.

<sup>4</sup> This is the members' jewel of the Lodge named, working in the French language in the City of Mexico. Dr. Bastow wrote that though not strictly a medal, it is included among Masonic Medals by Mexican collectors; the triangle seems to be cast, the letters burnished and the field roughened, while the central device was apparently struck and attached. The □ has .:



mounting the top of the wreath is a folded ribbon, the forked ends of which are much narrower than the central upper portion, and fall at the sides, half way down the wreath. Incused on the upper fold in three lines curving upward, R. □ HIJOS | DE | TEHUACAN [Regular or Worshipful Lodge Sons of Tehuacan.] Reverse, Plain. The spaces between the star and wreath removed. A clasp at the top by which it is worn suspended by a dark red ribbon. Silver. Breadth, 25; height, 30 nearly.<sup>1</sup>

MXC. Obverse, The square and compasses irradiated and enclosing the letter G, all within a wreath of acacia branches, open at the top, the stems crossed and tied with a bow of ribbon below. Legend, above, EL RESP.<sup>o</sup>. CAPIT.<sup>o</sup>. BESSER N<sup>o</sup>. 1 and below, completing the circle, ★ VAL.<sup>o</sup>. DE MEXIC.<sup>o</sup>. ★ [The Worshipful and Capitular Lodge, Besser, No. 1, Valley of Mexico.] Reverse, A radiant cross bottony. Legend, above, CAMP.<sup>o</sup>. TEMPLARIO NACIONAL MEXICANO and below, completing the circle, ★ A.<sup>o</sup>. O.<sup>o</sup>. 769 ★ [Mexican National Encampment, *Anno Ordinis*, year of the Order 769, i. e., 1887.] A die-projecting loop at the top, by which it was worn suspended by a ribbon of the Mexican national colors. Silver. Size 18.<sup>2</sup>

MXCI. Obverse, On a planchet in the form of a seven-pointed star, the spaces between the points filled with groups of rays making seven more points, are two concentric circles; within the inner one is inscribed an inverted equilateral triangle bearing 33 in large figures; above the triangle is a triangular level, its base lacking; at the right the square and compasses, and at the left two crossed mallets. Legend, between the circles, above, GR.<sup>o</sup>. OR.<sup>o</sup>. ESTB.<sup>o</sup>. DE ANAH.<sup>o</sup>. and below, completing the circle, but with considerable space between the parts of the legend, ★ EE.<sup>o</sup>. UU.<sup>o</sup>. MM.<sup>o</sup>. ★ [For *Gran Oriente, establecido de Anahuac*, i. e., Grand Orient established in Anahuac, the ancient or Aztec name of Mexico, which means 'close to the water,' and has reference to the position of the Aztec city of Mexico on a lake; United States of Mexico.] Upon each point of the star is a small five-pointed star, and the points of the large star terminate in small balls. Reverse, Plain. A loop at the top by which it was attached to a pendent Mexican eagle, with wings displayed, at the top of which was attached a ribbon of the Mexican tricolor. Cast. Silver, the reliefs burnished, and the figures 33 in gold subsequently added. Size, from point to point, 32 nearly; of the exterior circle, 20.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The same remarks apply to this as to the preceding and several others described from Dr. Bastow's drawings, as to its medallion character. The piece appears to be a cast, though the lines are sharp and in high relief. The □ has .: It is a member's jewel of the Lodge named, which is located at Tehuacan, in the State of Puebla. The date of foundation or of issue has not been ascertained.

<sup>2</sup> This is a medal of a body which seems to have been designed to confer not only the degrees in a Lodge of Perfection but also the Templar grades; but

Dr. Bastow wrote he was informed that this body was never recognized as legitimate, and was short lived; the medal is therefore probably rare. Besser is presumed to have been the name of an individual, but who he was has not been discovered.

<sup>3</sup> Dr. Bastow stated that this medal was issued by irregular Masons, some of whom had been expelled from the regular body, who attempted to institute a Grand Consistory, but it was never recognized and soon became defunct. This medal is believed to be rare.

MXCII. Obverse, A Delta, or equilateral triangle, surrounded by formal rays and having upon it the letter J Legend, IL.: RESP.: LOG.: CAP.: DE PERF.: ALPHA N. I. DEL DIS.: FED.: with a small five-pointed star at the base [Illustrious and Worshipful Chapitral Lodge of Perfection, Alpha No. 1, of the Federal District]. Reverse, A cubic stone with conical top, having the radiant sun upon the face or front of the cube. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, L.: Q.: U.: L.: V.: N.: S.: L.: M.: [For *Lo que una la virtud no separa la muerte*, i. e., That which, or better perhaps in the plural, Those whom virtue unites death can not separate]. Loop at the top by which it is worn suspended from a dark red ribbon. Silver. Size 19.<sup>1</sup>

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

### A BOSTON NAVAL MEDAL.

#### *Editors of the Journal:*

As you have expressed the desire to give a record in your magazine of the Historical Medals of America, I send you the following description of one which is both historical and local in its character, and it may also be fairly said to be of national interest. It has been described elsewhere, especially by Snowden, in his "Medallic Memorials," and the reverse has been engraved in the Life of Commodore Perry, by Rev. Dr. Griffis, so that my account lacks the merit of novelty; nevertheless, as the *Journal* has apparently overlooked it, you will perhaps like to give it mention, for future reference.

*Obverse.* Head of Commodore Perry, to left; beneath the truncation, F. N. MITCHELL, F. Legend, on the left, COMMODORE and on the right, M. C. PERRY This was cut by the elder Mitchell, one of the best medallic engravers that have appeared in this country, and is an excellent specimen of his work.

*Reverse.* Within a wreath composed of oak and laurel branches, the stems of which pierce an heraldic naval crown—a circlet heightened with the sterns and hoisted sails of ancient ships alternating—is a long inscription: PRESENTED TO COM. M. C. PERRY, SPECIAL MINISTER FROM THE U. S. A., BY MERCHANTS OF BOSTON, IN TOKEN OF THEIR APPRECIATION OF HIS SERVICES IN NEGOTIATING THE TREATY WITH JAPAN SIGNED AT YOKU-HAMA MARCH 31 AND WITH LEW CHEW AT NAPA, JULY 11, 1854. Size 40.

One impression in gold was struck and presented to Commodore Matthew Colbraith Perry, and others were made in bronze and given to the subscribers to the fund for preparing the medal, and to a few others. The event which it commemorates is sufficiently explained by the piece itself; it was one in which Boston merchants were particularly interested, as they were for many years more actively engaged in trade with China and the neighboring nations than any of their fellow-countrymen.

BOSTONIA.

<sup>1</sup> This is a medal of a Lodge of Perfection, working Mexico, which corresponds to our District of Columbia under the Scottish Rite, in the "Federal District" of

## THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THE last issue of *The Chronicle*, for 1897, — the organ of the Numismatic Society of London, — has an interesting account of the Annual Meeting of this Society, which has just passed its "Diamond Jubilee," having been founded in the same year in which Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria ascended the throne. It is evidently in a highly prosperous condition, both as to its membership and its resources. The President, Sir John Evans, K. C. B., D. C. L., etc., in his Address, which is printed in full, gives a valuable *resumé* of the proceedings of the year then closing, with a brief summary of the more important papers which have been read at the gatherings of the Society or printed in *The Chronicle*.

Sir John Evans occupies many positions of dignity and responsibility, some of which we cannot doubt are very exacting in the demands which they make upon his time and thought; for he is Treasurer of the Royal Society, Vice President, and formerly we believe, President, of the Society of Antiquaries, Fellow of the Geographical Society, Correspondent of the French Institute, etc., but amid them all he finds time to preside with regularity at the meetings of the Numismatic Society, and not merely to preside, but to bring before his associates the rich results of his experience, and particularly his knowledge of the early coinage of Great Britain, concerning which he has read many papers. His annual addresses, many of which are before us through his kind remembrance, show the careful study which English scholars are giving to the science, and furnish a very complete history of the great progress which has been accomplished there during the last quarter of a century. M.

## A NEW CONTORNIATE.

IN the last number of the *Rivista Italiana Numismatica*, Signor Francesco Gnechi, one of the editors of that periodical, gives a description of a Contorniate which has hitherto escaped notice. Signor Gnechi very pleasantly apologizes for bringing it to the attention of numismatists, inasmuch as he has advanced a theory as to these pieces which has met with considerable approval, but which, if generally accepted, would exclude them from the category of coins; he says that even if numismatists agree with his opinion as to their character, he yet feels confident that in such an event the collectors of medals will welcome his description, because of the excessive rarity of the piece, bearing as it does the head of Hadrian; Cohen and Saba-tier mention only two Contorniates with the head of this emperor; two others were added by Charles Robert in his second edition of Cohen, and Gnechi now adds a fifth. The description is as follows:—

Obverse, Laureated head of the Emperor to the right, in profile. Legend, behind the head, HADRIANVS and in front, the letters somewhat effaced, AVGVSTVS Reverse, Equity, personified by a draped female, standing, and turning to the left; she holds the scales of justice in her right and a sceptre or staff in her left hand. Legend, COS III In size it is very small, measuring only 30 mm., or less than 20, American scale. The piece is a cast, and so well executed that Signor Gnechi considers it much superior to the ordinary Contorniates of the period, and suggests it may have been made by taking a plaster cast of some coin of Hadrian, from which the

mould was prepared ; otherwise it was a very careful copy of such a coin. At the same time he finds the defects that so frequently occur on Contorniates, the best of which show the inability of their makers to equal the originals they followed. The reverse is not so well done, and suggests the possibility that it is a copy of one of the old sestertia, from which the letters *s c* had been removed. The piece is illustrated by a photogravure.

F. C. F.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

### THE RECAMIER MEDALS.

At the time of the burning of the Charity Bazaar in Paris, that terrible catastrophe in which so many perished helplessly, in the panic and confusion, as well as by the flames which consumed the building, Dr. Joseph C. Recamier rendered most valuable assistance in saving life. In recognition of his devoted services, the French Government presented him with one of its "Life-Saving Medals" in gold, and the Czar of Russia sent him one of the Russian Medals in silver, for the same service. The obverse of the French Medal bears the head of the Republic to left, laureated, the hair fastened in a knot ; above is the legend, *REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE* ; underneath the neck is the date, 1896, and the name of the engraver, O. ROTY, in two lines. The reverse shows the muse of history, seated at the base of a column, with two laurel wreaths near her ; her head is turned to the left, and she holds a tablet with her left hand, and is about to record upon it the name of the recipient, with a stylus, which she holds in her right. Legend, *MINISTERE DE L'INTERIEUR*, below which in four lines, the last two engraved, *ACTES | DE DEVOUEMENT | DR. RECAMIER. JOSEPH C. | 1897*. The medal has a loop and ring attached, by which it is worn with a ribbon of perpendicular stripes, of the French tricolor, surmounted with a small silver palm branch. Size 27 mm.

The Russian medal bears on the obverse the head of the Czar, to left, unsigned, but the same as that which appears on the new Russian coins. The legend in Russian, translated is "His Imperial Majesty Nicholas II, Emperor and Czar of All the Russias." The reverse has a palm branch, the stem knotted with a ribbon, with which are fastened leaves of oak and laurel, extending upward to the left ; in the field above, in two lines (freely translated) "For saving life in cases of disaster." Size 30 mm. A loop and ring at the top for suspension. This medal is worn with a ribbon of black, red and black, arranged in perpendicular stripes, like that of the preceding.

### KNIGHTS OF ST. JONATHAN.

MR. ED. FROSSARD has sent us the rubbing of a pendant, struck from dies, which consists of a circle surrounded with four groups of rays arranged to form a cross, the central rays of each group extending beyond the rest ; on the central circle is the American eagle with shield, etc., and the legend *KN<sup>TS</sup> ST JONATHAN* above, *OUR COUNTRY FEB. 22, 1832* below. Reverse, Blank. A large ring at the top for suspension. The piece is of silver, and the size from point to point about 18. He asks for information concerning its origin and purpose.

We recall only a single reference to this cross, which appeared some years ago, but have been unable to turn to it ; doubtless the piece is quite rare. Its date, just a century from the birthday of Washington, may perhaps place it among early Centennials ; but if our memory serves us, the reference to which we have alluded above suggested that it was the badge of a political Order, opposed to the so-called Order of St. Tammany, out of which was developed in after years the famous Tammany Society of New York. The name, "Knights of St. Jonathan," alludes of course to the popular epithet, "Bro. Jonathan," sometimes applied to our country abroad, as that of "John Bull" is to England by us. Whether the political affilia-



tious of the self-styled Knights were Whig (at that period the party in opposition to the Democrats or "loco-focos"), or were favorable to a movement then beginning to make itself known, which later formed the Native American party, or whether as is not impossible, the Society had private ends, we are unable to say. We shall be glad of any information on the history of the piece.

"FORT WILLIAM MEDAL."

*Editors of the Journal:—*

IN a Catalogue recently sent me by an English correspondent, and published by Messrs. W. S. Lincoln & Son, of London, is the following:—

Fort William College. Obv. Curious Indian buildings, boat and palm trees. Legend, REDIT. A. NOBIS. AURORA. DIEMQUE. REDUCIT. IV. MAY. MDCCC. Rev. Within a wreath the inscription, HONORARY. MEDAL. COLLEGE. OF. FORT. WILLIAM. FEBV. VI. MDCCCXI. Size 13½. [Mionnet, or about 30, American scale.] Gold. *Rare.*

From the "Indian" allusion I am led to ask what this piece is. Can you inform me? It is too late a date to appear in Hawkins, Franks and Grueber's *Medallic Illustrations*.

J. C. L.

Fort William is, or was, one of the largest and strongest fortresses in British India, and was constructed by Lord Clive in 1757, for the defence of Calcutta. Fort William College was founded at that place by the Honorable East India Company, for the benefit of the members of the Company's civil service, and took its name from the fort, which in turn was perhaps named for William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, who was Secretary of State, having supreme direction of the war at this period, when his fame was raised to the highest pitch by a succession of victories in Canada, India and Europe. To what the dates refer we have not ascertained, but very likely the earlier one is that of the foundation of the College, and the other may be that of an award of the medal. The obverse legend is from the *Georgics* of Vergil (1: 249). — Eds.

## OBITUARY.

NICOLAS JOSEPH JULES ROUYER.

It is with great regret that we find in the last number of the *Revue Belge de Numismatique* a notice of the death of M. Rouyer, a distinguished Numismatist of France, which occurred at Thiaucourt, on the 10th of February last. He was born at Carvin, Pas-de-Calais, December 17, 1820, and in early manhood devoted himself to the study of the science, among the leading spirits of which he at once took a prominent place. His first publication appeared in 1844, and he gave special attention to the monetary history and coins of Tournai and of the Low Countries. The interesting series of medieval jetons and the quaint mereaux of these and neighboring countries were discussed by him in a number of essays, and his *History of the Jetons of the Middle Ages*, published with the aid of M. Hucher, in 1858, of which only the first volume was printed, remains to this day as one of the leading authorities on this subject. An interesting article from his pen on one of the curious pieces of the Bishops of the Innocents, which bears a singular rebus, appeared in the *Journal* for October last, translated especially for us, and it has excited so much interest that another translation from an article on "The Name of Jesus, and the Sacred Monogram on Pieces of the Fifteenth Century," which he contributed not long ago to the *Revue Belge*, is in preparation for our next volume. Another and more extended paper, which appeared in that magazine in 1893-94-95, on the works of Nicholas

Briot and more particularly his jetons, has received high commendation. He held at one time the office of *Directeur départemental des Postes*; he was a Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, and a member of many of the leading numismatic and antiquarian societies abroad. Only a few days before his lamented death he presented to the Bibliothèque Nationale of France, a splendid collection of nearly 5,000 historical and medieval jetons, dating from the thirteenth century; this is probably the most complete cabinet of these pieces ever assembled. The announcement of this legacy was made to the Academy of Inscriptions at their meeting on the week following his death, by M. Ernest Babelon, who paid a eulogistic tribute to his memory, which is printed in the *Chronique* of the current number of the *Revue Numismatique* of Paris. His death inflicts an irreparable loss upon the science.

ALFRED VON SALLET.

ALFRED VON SALLET, Honorary Member of the Berlin Numismatic Society, died at Berlin, Germany, on the 25th of November last. He was the son of the poet Frederic von Sallet, and the last survivor of an old Lithuanian family. Born 19 July, 1842, at Reichau, Silesia, he early gave evidence of his ability and skill as a numismatist, so that when only twenty-eight years old he was appointed assistant to the distinguished Friedländer, then Director of the Medallie Department of the Royal Cabinet at Berlin. At that time the Cabinet was of comparatively small importance, but by the zealous efforts of these two eminent scholars, it was raised to its present position, ranking as one of the best in the world, and very rich not only in ancient coins but in medieval thalers and artistic medals as well. On the death of Friedländer in 1884, he succeeded him as Director. He was a frequent contributor of numismatic papers to the *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, nearly every one of the twenty volumes of that leading journal (which he founded) containing articles from his pen, a list of which will be found in the last number of the *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica* (pp. 132-135). His "Numismatic History of the Kings of the Cimmerian Bosphorus and Pontus," which he published in 1869, was his first work of importance and won for him his doctorate. Another was devoted to the "Princes of Palmyra under Gallienus, Claudius and Aurelian," and he subsequently prepared a descriptive catalogue of the ancient coins in the Royal Cabinet at Berlin—a work which his early death prevented him from completing. Two volumes of the latter work were issued in 1888 and 1889.

As Hermann Dannenberg says in an appreciative tribute to his memory in our contemporary the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, "he was a true and worthy priest in the temple of Juno Moneta, and his memory will long be cherished by the lovers of the science,"—a sentiment which will be cordially echoed by those Americans who are familiar with his scholarly labors.

W. T. R. M.

During the last few months an unusual number of deaths among prominent numismatists have been recorded. In addition to those mentioned above, M. Svoronos, of Athens, Greece, has furnished to the *Revue Numismatique* (Paris), a tribute to the memory of his associate, M. Achille Dem. Portolaccas, whose death occurred on the 25th of August last, at the age of seventy-six. For thirty years he was connected with the National Numismatic Museum, at Athens, to which he rendered a service similar to that given by Von Sallet to the Royal Cabinet at Berlin,

raising it from a merely nominal existence to its present importance, and he published numerous articles of value, describing its acquisitions, some of which have been noticed in this *Journal*.

We also note with regret the death of Dr. George W. Massamora, of Baltimore, who for the last thirteen years has been a Corresponding Member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, and whose name was well known to collectors.

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## EDITORIAL.

### THE FIELD OF THE JOURNAL.

As the present number completes another volume of the *Journal*, which has now become the oldest American magazine exclusively devoted to the science, having been published without intermission for thirty-two years, the Editors take this opportunity to extend thanks to the friends who have, during the year now closing, given us so great assistance in its conduct. We have been able to illustrate the magazine more freely than ever before, and thus have given to collectors engravings of a number of rare and undescribed pieces. We have had the pleasure of welcoming a number of new contributors to its pages, — among them several gentlemen whose reputation on the other side of the ocean places them in the front rank of numismatic authorities; and we have the promise that during the coming year, articles of a similar character will be furnished us.

Opportunities for the fascinating study of ancient coins are lacking to most American students; we have in this country no such collections as those which adorn the British Museum, the Royal Cabinet at Berlin, the National Cabinet in Paris, and others of similar rank; nor have we the endowments in our municipal Museums of Art and those under the patronage of the National Government, which might enable them to secure the aid of such eminent scholars as Dr. Head and Mr. Grueber of the British Museum, the lamented Von Sallet of Berlin, of Svoronos of Athens, of Babelon and his associates of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, and others whose names have given lustre to the departments over which they preside, whose labors we would gladly emulate: for the present, therefore, it is hopeless to expect that our scholars can engage in the discussion of the origin and meaning of the types which appear on the old Greek and Roman coins that from time to time are brought to light in the old world, the origin of the coins themselves, or the interesting historical questions which are constantly arising from these and similar sources, and we can only accept with gratitude the fruits of their labors, while we congratulate them on the privileges which are denied to us. Let us hope that the increase of wealth and a higher culture will at no distant day provide us with equal privileges. American archaeologists have been quick to take advantage of their opportunities, in classic lands, and have achieved results of which we may well be proud, and in time, we believe a similar spirit will be found among our numismatists.

But the field of investigation in which we can employ ourselves must, for the present, have different boundaries; the historical and local medals struck to commemorate various events of interest, though many may be sadly lacking in artistic skill, have a peculiar value, and the day will come when our successors will turn to them as way-marks in our development; it has been our aim to garner up in the *Journal*, as far as may be possible, accounts of medals of this character which are constantly coming to light, and especially those relating to our early history, giving such information concerning their origin as will be valuable hereafter, when a complete medallic history of American pieces shall be compiled. To this end we shall always welcome contributions from those who may possess medals not hitherto described, that will perfect this list. If it had been possible to preserve such a record of British Medals, the